THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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BY JOHN SCULL,
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PITTSBURGH.

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If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his Paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, & Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of twenty per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.

DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

Has just received a general and complete supply of Fresh

Drugs and Medicines,

Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Spices, Perfumery, Oils, Varnishes, Gold Leaf, Smalts, &c. &c. selected with particular care from the latest importations, and warranted genuine, which, being purchased with cash, enables him to sell them on very moderate terms, wholesale and retail.

Practitioners of Physick, and Storekeepers, will be supplied with genuine articles, at the lowest prices.

*** Worm Tea of superior quality, by the dozen or single paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Two Apprentices:—In addition to the profession of Druggist and Apothecary, they will have the advantage of acquiring the theory and practice of Physick and Surgery.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1813.

TEAS, COFFEE AND *LOAF SUGAR.*

The subscribers have received a consignment from Baltimore, and coffee on low terms for cash, or approved paper at 60, 90, and 120 days.

3 Chests & 6 Boxes } first quality Imperial Tea
7 Chests & 20 Boxes } Young Hyson do.
30 bls. Sugar and Coffee, first quality.
40 do. Coffee alone, do.

Together with a quantity of Coffee in bags.

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh June 1st, 1813.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A FEW Town and Out Lots are yet for Sale in that part of Birmingham, which is called Sidneyville, situate on the handsome plain on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite to Pittsburgh. Let Mechanicks and manufacturers who wish to purchase take a view of the situation of this place, and compare its advantages with those of any other situation in and about Pittsburgh, and their own interest will compel them to judge correctly of the importance of early securing a Lot in this place. The prices of these Lots are moderate; less, in fact, than the ground rent for one year of other lots of the same size about Pittsburgh. How shall we account for the folly of taking perpetual leases, at an enormous rent, of ground not more advantageously situated, while any of these Lots can be purchased at their present prices? A plan can be seen, and terms of Sale made known, by applying to

JOHN M'DONALD
Wood Street.

Pittsburgh, March 17, 1813.

BOSLER & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR.
Campeachy Logwood.
Spanish Copper.
Natchez Cotton.
Bear Skins.
Rolled Iron.
Brushes of all kinds.
Millington, Crowley and English blister Steel.

And a general assortment of
FALL GOODS
Pittsburgh, October 20, 1813.

TUITION.

R. CHRISTY presents his sincere thanks to the Inhabitants of Pittsburgh for the very liberal encouragement which he has hitherto received from them in the line of his business, and respectfully informs them that his

EVENING SCHOOL

will again commence on the 11th instant.

Pittsburgh, October 8,

VALUABLE TAVERN STAND FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will Rent, and give possession immediately, the Brick House near the Public Square, lately occupied by Samuel Emmett. There re all necessary conveniences in every respect on the premises, for keeping an elegant tavern. For terms apply to

W. R. DICKINSON.

Steubenville, 27th March, 1813. tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HAT & SHOE STORE

JAMES GIBSON,
MARKET STREET,
Next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HAS FOR SALE ALL KINDS OF

MENS, BOYS, AND CHILDRENS FUR HATS,

with a large assortment of
SHOES,

of the first quality, on the most reasonable terms for Cash or approved Paper.

☞ *Merchants and Traders may at all times be supplied with complete assortments.*

Pittsburgh, October 12, 1813.

WOOL HATS.

THE subscriber will purchase a large quantity of WOOL HATS; for which he will pay the Cash on delivery—or will contract with Hatters in the country for any number not exceeding 500 dozen of Wool Hats; and if desirable, furnish them with Wool and Fur in payment.

ROBERT PEEBLES.

Pittsburgh, September 30, 1813. tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that agreeably to an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, authorising the subscribers to sell the real estate of Catharine Waldhaur, a lunatick, there will be exposed to Sale, by Public Vendue or Outcry, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Thursday the 11th day of November next, (being Court week) ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, on the Allegheny river, about four miles from Pittsburgh, being part of that valuable Tract of Land, known by the name of Croghan's Old Place. Most of the land is fine high rich bottom, very healthy situation, and commanding an extensive view of the river.

CASPER WALDHAUR, } Com-
JAMES IRWIN, } mittee.

September 30, 1813.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership trading under the firm of Roe & Lawson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to John Roe, who is duly authorised to settle all the accounts of said firm.

JOHN ROE,
JOHN LAWSON.

Pittsburgh, September 23, 1813.

In future the business will be conducted by

JOHN ROE.

He wishes to inform the public that he has removed his workshops from Anthony Beelen's Foundry to *Hugh & Jas. Jelly's* New Cotton Factory, on the Allegheny, where he intends carrying on the *Cotton* and *Wool Machine-making* business as usual, such as Picking, Carding, Drawing, Roving, Mules, Stretching Frames, Thrussels, and every other article in the said business; also Wool Cards, Billies and Jennies.

From his long experience at the Union Factory in Maryland, and other parts of the United States, in the above branches, he flatters himself that in future he will be able to fill his orders with more expedition, as his laths and other operators will be drove by steam.

N. B. All orders will be received and thankfully attended to.

Office of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company, 20th Oct. 1813.

THE President and Managers of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company, have this day directed, that a further instalment of 5 per cent. on each share be paid into the Office on or before the 1st day of January next.

Alex. Johnston, jun. ch'f cl'k.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL HAT STORE.

The subscribers have entered into partnership, under the firm of

Peebles, Tweedy & Co.

And have just received, and are now opening at their store, in Market Street, between Front and Water Streets, next door to Dr. Lewis's, a very extensive assortment of

HATS,

AND

HAT TRIMMINGS,

AMONG which are, Military Hats of the newest fashions, Men's, Boy's and Children's hats, of every description, viz: Beavers, Beaveretts, Castors, Castoretts, Rorams, Cordies, Children's Morocco and Wool Hats. Likewise a neat assortment of trimmings for military hats, morocco leathers of different kinds, bowstring's raising cards, hat linings in the webb, galloons, hat binding, &c.

From their connexion with several extensive Eastern factories, they are enabled to furnish a constant supply of articles in their line, on terms much below the former prices, and particularly worthy of the attention of merchants and traders.

*** Orders will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

Robert Peebles.
Reuben Tweedy.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 21.

*** R. Peebles will continue his Shop and Factory in the Diamond, distinct from the above concern.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

THE LIBRARIAN

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his subscribers and others, that he has printed Catalogues ready for distribution, with blank leaves for the insertion of future additions, which he still hopes will be considerable. He regrets his being forced to complain of the carelessness of many of his readers in the treatment of his books; which, like Æsop's Frogs in the fable, "though sport to them is death to him:" He makes this remark as he has already suffered severely on that score.

The Patrons of the Library are assured, that no exertions on the subscriber's part (notwithstanding the unfriendly insinuations and hostile opposition of individuals to the contrary) shall be wanting to render the Institution worthy of public patronage.

W. R. T.

Pittsburgh, October 21, 1813.

P. S. Subscribers, who have not yet made payment, are requested to call and pay the first six months' subscription; otherwise both Librarian and Books must go without new covers, and the old are nearly worn out in their service.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons who have claims against the estate of James Mountain, late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, deceased, to exhibit them for settlement; and all those indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment.

NANCY MOUNTAIN
ADAMSON TANNEHILL, } *Ad's.*
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,

N. B. Those persons who borrowed Books of the deceased, will be pleased to return them immediately.

Pittsburgh, October 19, 1813.

LOST,

ON Friday evening the 15th inst. a Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing some money and papers. The finder shall receive Two Dollars Reward on delivering it to the subscriber.

WILLIAM HAYS.

Pittsburgh, October 21, 1813.

TO THE PUBLIC.

FULTON & LIVINGSTON, have ordered a suit to be brought against *Daniel French*, and the owners of the Steam Boat COMET, for a violation of the essential part of their patent. When good boats, such as are now constructing in every part of the United States, can be built under Fulton and Livingston's undoubted patent rights, persons should be cautious of involving themselves in a labyrinth of expensive and tedious law suits. The infraction of their rights, in the state of New-York, cost a company their boats, damages, and expences, amounting to sixty thousand dollars, and was the ruin of many of the parties concerned.

FULTON & LIVINGSTON.

October 14, 1813.

FOR SALE.

A Fount of English.
A Fount of Brevier.

Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Mr. Pickering's Letters.

LETTER V.

TO THE PEOPLE

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

RUSSIAN MEDIATION.

(Letter fifth concluded.)

4. Having stated what must be the essential condition of a peace with G. B.—I am now to show, that it was as well known to our administration 6 years ago, as at the time when the mission to Russia was instituted, that G. B. would not, and, consistently with her safety, could not relinquish the right (the like right belonging to us and every other maritime nation) of taking her own seamen found on board neutral merchant vessels of the U. S. on board of which many thosands (probably not less than 15 or 20 thousand) were employed, when Mr. Jefferson's deceitful Embargo was imposed, which set them and twice as many of our seamen adrift. But Mr. Jefferson the secretary of state, Mr. Madison, cordially co-operating with him, obstinately persisted in denying that right, and in demanding a relinquishment of the practice under it, as the indispensable condition of a treaty with G. B.

I have already alluded to the instructions given to Mr. Monroe in 1804, and to him and Mr. Pinckney in 1806, on the subject of impressments. They were enjoined to insist on a relinquishment of the practice of impressment, from our merchant vessels on the high seas, and without the jurisdiction of G. B.—without which their negociation was to be at an end. But those ministers found the attainment of this object impracticable. The Lords Holland and Auckland were the British Commissioners duly authorised to treat with them: and of the dispositions of those noblemen & of the whole British ministry, and Nation in general, towards the U. S. Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney bear very honorable testimony. They say, "the temper which the British Commissioners have obviously brought to the negociation, corresponding with that which has been manifested towards the mission by those who had official stations here, as well as by the publick in general, is as friendly and respectable to our government and country as could be desired." Mr. Fox, always distinguished as the friend of the U. S. was at that time prime minister. Under these circumstances then, if ever was the concession demanded to be expected; but all the efforts of our ministers to that end were fruitless. "On the subject of impressment (say Monroe and Pinckney) it was soon apparent that they (the British Commissioners) felt the strongest repugnance to a formal renunciation or abandonment of their claim to take from our vessels on the high seas, such seamen as should appear to be their own subjects; and they pressed upon us with much zeal, as substitute for such an abandonment, a provision that the persons composing the crews of our ships, should be furnished with authentic documents of citizenship *the nature and form of which should be settled by treaty*; that those documents should completely protect those to whom they related; but that subject to such protections, the ships of war of G. B. should continue to visit and impress on the main Ocean as heretofore." The British Commissioners supported and enforced their objection to an abandonment of their claim on the same strong ground that Mr. Bayard took in his speech before quoted. They said, "If they should consent to make our Commercial Navy a floating assylum for all the British seamen, who tempted by higher wages, should quit their service for ours, the effect of such a concession upon their maritime strength, on which G. B. depended, not only for her prosperity but her safety, might be fatal.

In their letter to Mr. Madison of Nov. 11, 1805, Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney mention the ground on which G. B. claimed a right to take by force her seamen from on board the merchant vessels of other powers on the high seas: "that as the high seas were Extra-Territorial, the merchant vessels of other powers navigating them, were not admitted to possess such a jurisdiction as to protect British subjects from the exercise of the King's prerogative over them." And that prerogative was stated to be "his right to require the service of all his sea-faring subjects against the enemy." This was the result of an investigation of the subject by the proper law officers of the Crown, as stated in their report delivered to Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney, on the 5th of Nov. 1806. The next day Lords Holland and Auckland stated explicitly, but in a very conciliating manner, "that it was not in their power to adopt an article in the spirit of their project; which required that the vessels of the U. States should protect their crews; that the board of Admiralty and the Crown officers in Doctors' commons (the High Court of Admiralty) had been consulted, and were all united, without exception, in the opinion, that the right of their government in the case in question, was well founded, and ought not to be relinquished." The British Commissioners added, that under such circumstances, no ministry would be willing to make the relinquishment, "however pressing the emergency might be."

Thus situated, Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney and the British Commissioners again met, and came to the main question, "should the negociation cease?"—The British Commissioners expressed an *earnest desire*, "that it should not."—And Monroe and Pinckney, prompted by a desire to provide *substantially* (seeing they could not prevail to have it done *formally* by an express article in the treaty) for the security of our seamen against impressments, listened to a proposition of the British Commissioners, communicated in a note under their hands, by the order of their government, which, with all the circumstances connected with it, place the security of American seamen on such grounds as satisfied Mr. Monroe & Mr. Pinckney. They say, "We pursuade ourselves that by accepting the invitation which it gives, and proceeding in the negociation, we shall place the business almost, if not altogether, on as good a footing, as we should have done by a treaty, had the project which we offered them been accepted." Mr. Monroe and Mr. Pinckney, I doubt not, were influenced to the acceptance of this provision by the manifest sincerity of the British government, and the good will of the publick in general, towards the U. S. which were pledges for the beneficial operation of that provision until some other, completely effectual, could be devised. But Mr. Monroe seems then not well to have understood the true character of his old master; and neither he nor Mr. Pinckney suspected at that time—*that Mr. Jefferson did not desire any treaty with G. Britain; and that he required a treaty stipulation against impressment*, and a *sine qua non*, (an indispensable condition) knew that the British government would never agree that on the high seas the flag of the U. S. should protect British seamen sailing under it against the rightful claims of their own country.

But this must be the subject of another letter.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Sept. 1813

LETTER VI.

RUSSIAN MEDIATION.

5. I shall now offer those reasons which induce the belief that the demand made by Mr. Jefferson and his faithful adjunct, Mr. Madison, *that the British government should relinquish their claim to take their own seamen from our merchant vessels*, was persisted in on purpose to prevent the conclusion of a treaty with G. Britain; instead of which, they choose Embargo, Non-intercourse, Non-importation and War.

In my last letter I quoted the observations of Mr. Bayard on the subject of impressments. I shall now recite his opinion on the subject of this letter, expressed in his speech in Senate on the 14th of Feb. 1809.

Mr. Bayard has for many years been a member of Congress, is perfectly well acquainted with our publick affairs, and has ever been distinguished for his abilities and discernment. For these reasons (although the most discerning may sometimes err) his opinions and observations would merit great attention: But I the rather quote his sentiments at this time, because he has been selected by President Madison for one of his Commissioners to negociate a peace and treaty with G. B. of which the question of impressments constitutes the most prominent article: for on its decision will depend the restoration of peace, or a continuance of the war.

Speaking of the treaty negociated with G. B. by Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney, and concluded on the 31st Dec. 1806, Mr. Bayard says:

"Your Commissioners who negociated the treaty, found that it was impracticable to obtain the cession of the principle (relative to impressments) for which they contended; and upon their own responsibility, to their great honor, to preserve the peace of the two countries, accepted assurances from the British ministry, which in their opinion, and I have no doubt, in fact, would have effectually removed the abuses of which we complain." Mr. Bayard then recites a part of their lettter of Nov. 11th, in which they express their opinion of the efficacy of the informal arrangements they had accepted for the security of our seamen, confirmed by frequent conferences with the British Commissioners on the policy their government had adopted on that subject. Mr. Monroe and Mr. Pinckney then add, "It is proper to observe, however, that the good effect of this disposition, and its continuance, may depend in a great measure, on the means which may be taken hereafter, to check desertions from the British service. If the treaty is

ratified, and a perfect good understanding produced between the two countries, it will be easy for their governments, by friendly communications, to state to each other what they respectively desire, and in that mode to arrange the business as satisfactorily as it could be done by treaty."

Mr. Bayard then remarks, "Such was the policy upon which our Commissioners were wisely disposed to leave this delicate affair. And would to God that our President, wishing as sincerely as his friends profess for him, to accommodate differences between the two countries, had as prudently agreed to the arrangement made for him by his ministers—— What has been the consequence of this excessive anxiety to secure our seamen? Why that your service has lost more sailors in one year of embargo, than it would have lost in 10 years of impressment.—But, sir, in this lies the secret; a secret I will dare to pronounce: *Your President never meant to have a treaty with Great Britain!* If he had intended it he would have taken the treaty of the 31st of Dec. 1808. If he had intended it he never would have fetered the Commissioners with *sine qua nons* which were insuperable. It was an invariable article in the instructions, to form no treaty unless the claim to search merchant vessels for deserters was utterly abandoned: This was never expected; and at the arduous crisis at which it was insisted upon, it was impossible to expect it."

In another part of his speech, Mr B. says:

"To me it has always appeared that your President was taken by surprise when he found a British treaty laid at his door. His instructions to his ministers precluded the possibility of a treaty; and it never entered into his head that they would have been daring enough to conclude a treaty against his orders. But the ministers having obtained what they considered the substance, disregarded the form, and sent a treaty as little looked for as desired."

To this statement of facts, with the reasoning thereon, the force of which it will not be easy to resist, might be added a series of other facts, all concurring to show Mr. Jefferson's aim to have been, not to *close*, but to *widen* the breach between the U. S. and G. B.—the ultimate and natural consequence of which has been war. But these I omit; and shall content myself with repeating here what I have before published. Mr. Jefferson's own confession to a gentleman of my acquaintance who pressed him on the necessity of a treaty of commerce and friendship with G. B. and to whom (apparently to put an end to his importunity) Mr. Jefferson answered, "In truth I do not wish to have any treaty with G. B," or in other words of that import.

But it may be asked, why should Mr Jefferson be so averse to a treaty with G Britain? A former friend of his, lately expressed to me his opinion, that it arose "from his fear of the overwhelming power of Bonaparte."

More than five years ago it occurred to me that Mr. Jefferson's ruinious measures might be *influenced* by that dishonorable passion. "By false policy (I remarked) or by *inordinate fears*, our *country* may be betrayed and subjugated to France as surely as by corruption." And it is an unquestionable fact, that in 1807, Mr. Jefferson expressed his opinion (I believe with little reserve) that G Britain would soon sink under the weight of her national debt and the arms of Bonaparte. One reason he assigned why he desired no treaty with her was. "that before a treaty could be ratified with G Britain, she might cease to be an independent nation." If this furnishes some apology for his avoiding a treaty with her, it gives us a contemptible idea of his sagacity and knowledge as a statesman in which his partizans think him most profound. I however, am not singular in believing him, as a politician, to be alike visionary and unprincipled. But, it in 1807, he supposed, as he said, that G. Britain would soon cease to be an independent nation, why did he, after rejecting Monroe's and Pinkney's treaty, order the negotiations to be renewed? Why did Mr. Madison, writing by his discretion, mention "the conciliatory terms of the President, and his sincere desire that no circumstances whatever might obstruct the prosecution of experiments for putting an end to differences which ought no longer to exist between nations having so many motives to establish and cherish mutual friendship?" Why repeat the sentiment soon after, and express the president's "earnest desire to establish the harmony of the two nations on a proper foundation?" His known hypocrysy will account for any of his *professions*. Visionary as he is, it is not very credible that in 1807 he could think that G. Britain would in a few short months be a province of the French empire.

At the same time he might imagine that the unreserved avowal of that opinion would satisfy his friends and others that he was wise and prudent in slighting the falling power of Britain—while in every way he sought the favor and friendship of the Great Napoleon, whose ambitious views and aims at universal empire, Mr. Jefferson's public measures were eminently calculated to promote.

Mr. Jefferson had not forgot the resentment of France, in the time of the Directory, against the government of the U. States, then in the hands of Washington, for daring to make a treaty with her hated rival, although its objects were only to adjust what remained unsettled of our revolutionary disputes, to put an end to those which had arisen and grown out of the French revolution, and to place our commerce and intercourse on a more secure, beneficial and friendly footing!—This fair and honest and necessary treaty appeared to Frenchmen, or Frenchmen affected to consider it so extraordinary, that they called it that "inconceivable treaty;" and the whole band of French partisans in the U. S. the friends of Jefferson, set up the hue and cry against it; first to prevent its ratification—afterwards to prevent its being carried into execution. Mr. Jefferson seems to have determined, (by avoiding a treaty with G. Britain) not to hazard the recurrence of that resentment, *and its effect on his own standing with his adherents*, who appeared, and still appear to wish success equally to imperial as to republican France; and to rejoice as heartily at the conquests of her *tyrant*, overwhelming republics and kingdoms in his march to universal dominion, and consequently to the slavery of the world; as the victories of the *people* of France, when in the early period of their revolution their efforts were pointed to the establishment of a free government, and we hailed her as a sister republic. A demonstration by the way, that the noise about liberty, and the high pretensions to exclusive republicanism, are merely a mask to cover their own party views and unprincipled ambition.

But although Mr. Jefferson was thus careful to avoid a *formal treaty* with G. Britain, and therefore rejected the one concluded by Monroe and Pinkney: yet, *at that time* he appeared willing to skulk behind the very provisions of that treaty *as an informal arrangement*. He was not himself then prepared, or he believed the people of the United States not quite ripe for the adoption of Bonaparte,s continental system; ten months more elapsed, before he ventured on the experiment, by his unlimited embargo.—Therefore, in answer to Monroe and Pinkney's letter of November 11, 1806, in which they communicated their informal arrangement (before described) relative to impressments, and little expecting they would dare to conclude a treaty without an explicit, formal treaty stipulation against impressments—Mr. Madison communicated to those gentlemen the president's determination on the subject: "The president has, with all those friendly and conciliatory dispositions which produced your mission, and pervade your instructions, weighed the arrangement held out in your last letter, which contemplates a formal adjustment of the other topics under discussion, and an informal understanding only on that of impressment," and then stated the result of his deliberations; that it did not comport with the President's views of the national policy, that any treaty should be entered into with the British gov't, which did not include an article providing for the case of impressment. Mr. Madison added, "The President thinks it more eligible, under all circumstances, that if no satisfactorp or formal stipulation on the subject of impressment be attainable, the negociation should be made to terminate without any formal compact whatever; but with a mutual understanding, founded on friendly and liberal discussions and explanations, that in practice each party will entirely conform to what may be thus informally settled."

This letter of Mr. Madison's was dated Feb. 3, 1807, but Monroe and Pinckney had actually concluded and signed the treaty on the last day of Dec. 1806. And as Mr. Jefferson chose to send it back, there was an end of it, and of all "mutual understanding" about it.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Sept. 1813.

PHILADELPHIA, *Oct.* 26.

OGDENSBURG BOMBARDED

Extract of a Letter from Ogdensburg, (St. Lawrence County, N. York) dated,

October 14, 1813.

"Yesterday morning about 7 o'clock, arrived in this village from Sacket's Harbor, about 200 dragoons, and paraded themselves in several of the most conspicuous places for the enemy, till at length they were fired upon from Prescot, & after several shot and shells were thrown into the village, the Cavalry retired out for the night. This morning they returned, and the batteries at Prescot, soon recommenced their fire, which dispersed the troops.

"No material injury has been done in consequence of the bombardment. One ball passed through the Court House, a few minutes after the Court had retired from their morning business."

ALBANY, *Oct* 22.

POSTSCRIPT.

After our paper went to press, we received from our Correspondent at Fort George, a detailed account of the proceedings on that frontier up to the 13th, inclusive.

We have only time to give a brief abstract. Gen. M'Clure had made preparations to attack the enemy, when, on the morning of the 11th, information was received through deserters, that he had commenced his retreat in confusion, having burnt much of his property. General M'Clure immediately pursued, with the militia, volunteers and Indians. On arriving at 12 mile Creek, about 2 o'clock an express arrived from Col. Scott, at Fort George, stating, that as the enemy had left the Country, he should pursuant to order, leave that place with the regulars, on the 13th, General M'Clure was therefore obliged to return with his force, which he did by Beaver Dam, Chippeway and Queenston.

Col. Chapin was despatched towards 40 mile Creek, and reported that the enemy were in rapid retreat, probably for Kingston. Considerable quantities of flour and blankets were found which the enemy had left in his flight.

Col. Scott crossed the Niagara, on the 13th, with the regulars, for the mouth of Gennessee river, where he would embark for Sacket's Harbor

The certainty of Proctor's defeat was not known at Niagara. It is not the design to abandon Foat George; but it is presumed the militia are competent to its defence against any disposable force the enemy can send against it.

Our force still remaining in that neighbourhood, probably amounts to 15 hundred men.

[Albany Argus.

HAMPTON'S ARMY.

A letter to the Editor of the Argus, states, "that on Saturday morning last, Hampton's army had struck their tents, preparatory to marching."

Alexandria, (Rapide) Sept. 7.

BY EXPRESS.

Extract of a Letter.

"I write you by an express from Natchitoches, which I presume carries you intelligence of the total defeat of the republican army at St. Antonio.

My brother arrived this evening, and is the first that has escaped to bring us the news.

Gen. Toledo, Cols. Kemper and Perry, Dr. Forsyth. Capts. Ballard and Wilkinson, are at Natchitoches. Not above 60 of the Americans, are known to be safe. Some few will escape in the woods, and with the Indians, the rest are killed and prisoners. The road from St. Antonio, is strewed with women and children in great distress.

I apprehend no danger in this quarter; a country of 500 miles in extent, stripped of the means of subsistence, will form a sufficient barrier against them. The army of Iredondo is strong, but I do not believe it disposed to disturb us.

My brother has learned that the prisoners are kindly treated, and that they would use severity with the chiefs only; but this cannot be relied on."

HURRICANE AT TURK'S ISLAND.

A letter from Grand Kay, Turk's Island, states—That on the 24th of August a most dreadful and violent Hurricane occurred at that place, during which above 120 dwelling houses were overturned and totally destroyed, many of which was large and valuable: and that the greater part of the furniture, provision and cloathing therein, fell a sacrifice to the storm; that the negro barracks, out houses and fifty plantation houses, were likewise destroyed; as also thirty dwelling houses at Salt Key, and every other building thereon; In addition to this loss, above half a million of bushells of Salt were destroyed; there are not more than thirty houses standing on both Islands, and of these more than half are much shattered and hardly habitable.

The letter writer observes that "with this serious calamity staring us in the face; we have in prospect a famine, as there are not provisions enough to serve the inhabitants one fortnight; What is to result from this disasterous state of thing God only knows, as our small craft is entirely destroyed, leaving us without the means of seeking charity from our neighbours."

Extract of a letter, dated

BOSTON, Oct. 21.

A gentleman dined with me yesterday who is of Norfolk, his name Banks; he had just arrived from Havanna. He informed me that in the middle of August last, he was in Jamaica where were three or four gentlemen, masters of vessels who had been captured by capt PORTER of the frigate Essex, and carried ships & cargoes into Lima. When they had been liberated, they traveled on mules across the southern continent to Porto Bello, on their way to England. They had been commanders of south sea ships, engaged in the whale fishery, &c.

"Capt Porter was in fine health, as was all his ships company. Frigate and crew in excellent order. He had with him an excellent man of war brig which he had officered and manned by new inlistments, and kept her in company for cruising. She was a very fine vessel.—He got at Lima all necessary supplies.—He had as those English masters expressed, "gutted many vessels and had much property on board." He was endeavoring the sale of the captured vessels, but was not permitted. It was however expected he would accomplish it."

Dem. Press.

BOSTON Oct. 25

Arrived below last evening, ship Minerva, Ford, of Duxbury, forty two days from Leith (Scotland) capt F has come up to town, and informs that he has on board London papers to the 7th Sept. and Leath to the 11th.

He also informs that a great battle had been fought at Dresden, between the French and the combined Russians, Prussians, and Austrians—and that each claimed the victory. No official account of the battle had been received. It was said to have been the greatest that was ever fought.

From the Burlington Cent. October 15.

On the evening of the 11th inst. a detachment of rifle corps, consisting of about 130 men, under the command of Col. Isaac Clark, embarked on board of battaux at Chazy, N. Y. and proceeded to Caldwell's Manor, in the province of lower Csnada, and landed at a house of a Mr. Cook, where there was deposited about thre thousand dollars worth of property recently smuggled from the states, consisting of leather shoes, &c. After taking and putting on board of the battaux the above mentioned property, they proheeded from thence and landed at Rock River; near Canada lines, about break of day. The troops immediately formed & proceeded towards St. Armands. The expedition was so conducted, that the enemy were not apprised of their approach until the riflemen were within fifty rods of the British encampment; on hearing the alarm guns fired, and the British drum beat to arms, the riflemen advanced precipatately upon them, so that they had not time even to form their troops, they however attempted to make a stand. Major Powell who commanded the British forces, was immediately taken prisoner. The enemy commenced a fire on our troops from behind houses, fences &c. A column advanced in front, but they were all soon compelled to lay down their arms. Several made their escape, and secreted themselves in cellars chamners &c.

The loss on theside of the enemy is not exactly known? three were killed & a considerable number wounded; two were wounded of the rifle corps. Col. Clark has made ninety three prisoners, taken one hundred and twenty stand of arms, eight horses and seven oxen. The prisoners arrived at this post on the 13th inst.

ANOTHER NAVAL VICTORY.

[*From the Boston Centinel, October* 20.]

After our paper was put to press, we received the following letter from our worthy correspondent—dated

"*Office of the Newport Mercury,*

"*Monday evening, Oct.* 18, 1813.

"Mr. Russell,—This afternoon arrived in this harbour the British packet Morgiana, Captain Cunningham, of 18 guns and 50 men, prize to the privateer Saratoga, Capt. Addington. of N. York. The Morgiana sailed from Falmouth the 27 August with the mail for Surrinam, and was taken on the 26th Sept. off Surrinam-Bank, by the Saratoga, after an action of one hour and five minutes, by boarding. The following is an extract from the Saratoga's journal:

"Sept. 21 commenced with light winds, and fine weather; at half past 5, A. M. saw a sail on the weather bow; made sail in chace—at 3, P. M. she hoisted English colours, and commenced firing her stern chasers; at 3, 20, P. M. the action commenced within pistol shot, and continued till 25 minutes past 4, when we carried her by boarding, with the loss of our first lieut. and one man killed and 6 wounded, one of them mortally. The prize proved to be the King's packet Morgiana, of 18 guns and 50 men, from England bound to Surrinam. Her loss was 2 killed and 8 wounded, 5 of them mortally—among the wounded is Capt. Cunningham, and the first officer of the packet. The quarters of the Morgiana were superior to those of the Saratoga.

"The crew of the Saratoga were repulsed in two attempts to board. In the third attempt they succeeded. The mail was thrown overboard immediately after she struck. Captain Cunningham was severely wounded in the thigh and arm.

"The Saratoga had captured previous to the packet, two brigs, one of which she gave to the prisoners, and burnt the other after taking out her guns. The Saratoga was chased on the 1st of Aug. by a frigate, and was compelled to throw all her guns but two overboard.

"The Morgiana anchored last night off Watch Hill Reef, but was discovered this morning by the Loup Crevier and a sloop of war (supposed to be the Atalanta) which obliged her to cut her cables and run for this port.

"The Loup Crevier, and a sloop of war were off the entrance of our harbour this afternoon, and at sunset this evening were joined by a frigate from the eastward."

[*From the Albany Argus, October* 19.]

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated Fort George, Oct. 12.

"The enemy have left the vicinity of Fort George. Gen. M'Clure is closely pursuing them, with about 2000 men, volunteers, militia and Indians. It is believed he will pursue them at least to 40 Mile Creek."

The retreat of the enemy is confirmed by a letter from Col. Scott, who adds, that he destroyed a part of his stores and arms, which he was not able to take off in his hurry.

FROM SPAIN.

We have received by the arrival from Cadiz, says the Boston Centinel, the Gazettes of that city to the 13th of August. They contain all the official accounts of the great events on the French and Spanish frontiers, with many details that have not reached us through other chan-nels.

Marshal Suchet had retreated to Barcelona, and the allied army was in pursuit of him.

The third Spanish army was in Reus. Gen. Rosello of the 4th Spanish army writes, that on the 30th Gen. Alava captured in Biscay 3000 French prisoners, without reckoning the wounded, and that the division of Longa was pursuing the French into France.

The journals of the Spanish Cortes shewed that they were making every effort to ameliorate the situation of the kingdom, and establish its independence and prosperity; and if we may judge from the numerous addresses presented with the congratulations on the establishment of the constitution, and on the abolition of the inquisition; we should think the assembly to be highly popular. A new Congress was soon to be chosen, and its sessions would probably be in Madrid. All the provinces from which the "Vandals," as the French are universally denominated, have been expelled, have been prompt in the election of deputies to the Cortes.

Considerable bodies of troops had been sent to the Spanish American colonies.

The Spaniards have about 120,000 men in arms—a great part of whom are well disciplined, and cloathed; and the whole appear to be animated by the persevering exertions and sacrifices of the British forces in their country, as well as by their love of country, and hatred of French tyranny, to great efforts and that their forces, like the Ram in Daniel's vision, would push northward, and southward, and eastward, until they have fully purged the Peninsula from every carcase of its invaders.

TROY, (Vermont) *October* 18.

By a letter this moment received, I have it in my power, and it gives me great pleasure, to inform you, that in a joint ballot of both houses, (no Governor having been elected by the people) Martin Chittenden, a federalist, has been elected Governor of the state of Vermont, by a majority of five votes!

From the Missouri Gazette, printed at St. Louis, October 9.

A few days ago, a letter was received from Mr. Williams, a principal hunter belonging to the Missouri Fur Company, dated Cansas village. Williams says, that 20 men belonging to the Missouri Fur Company, were sent some time ago to hunt and trade with the Indians in that part of the country where the Arkensas, Rio del Nord, Yellow Stone, Big Horn and Columbia take their source. Unsuspicious of danger, and while in the peaceable pursuit of their business, they were attacked by a party of Spaniards, who killed 13, and sent the remaining 7 prisoners to the mines.

Mr. W. also says, that while trapping beaver on the head waters of the Arkensas, he met with a Spaniard, who informed him that 10 Americans were taken up by the Spanish troops at an Indian village in the neighbourhood of Santa Fe, and sent prisoners to the Mines.—The date and number of men alluded to in Mr. W's statement, corroborates with the time that 10 men left this place, with the intention of visiting the internal provinces of Mexico, and endeavour to open a trade with them by the way of the Missouri, &c. We are astonished at the barbarity exercised by the officer who commands at Santa Fe, towards these men; for we know that they bore letters and other evidences of their pursuits being purely commercial. A strong hope is indulged here, that government will do something towards their liberation. For the information of their friends, we annex a list of these unfortunate men.—Messrs. Baird and Shrieves were from Pennsylvania—M'Knight, Cook, Mines and Chambers from Virginia—Allen from Massachusetts—Baum, a hatter, from Kentucky, and an Irishman of the name of M'Donough, with a Spanish interpreter, a denizen of St. Charles.

SAVANNAH, (Georgia) *October* 12.

We have seen a gentleman just from Jones county, from whom we learn, that on the 5th inst. an express from Fort Hawkins reached Gen. Floyd, who was with the troops encamped this side of that place, giving the sad intelligence that a body of Indians had attacked the escort and taken the whole of the provision on the way to the Creek agency for the expedition against them. On receipt of the news, Gen. Floyd immediately dispatched 300 horse and three companies infantry in pursuit of the Indians.—Our informant further states, that on his way down to this place, it was reported that the detachment had overtaken the Indians and retaken the provisions. We hope the report is true.

NASHVILLE, (Ten.) *October* 18.

Two young gentlemen passed here yesterday from the south, who bring an account of a very stubborn battle having been fought between the lower Creeks and the Georgians at the Cuttawa town. The loss was very great on both sides, but the whites maintained the ground.

Another young gentleman arrived in town yesterday from the same direction, who informs us of the arrival at home of one of the old chiefs of the upper Creeks, very badly wounded with a stone arrow point in the arm, which was near mortifying.

NEW-YORK, *October* 25.

The Steam Boat which arrived yesterday from Albany, brought a report, that Gen. Wilkinson, with his army, left Sackett's Harbour, on Monday last, destination unknown.

CHILLICOTHE, *Oct.* 27.

The following Speech of Tecumseh was found among the papers taken from Gen. Proctor, a copy of which was transmitted by Gen. Harrison to Gov. Meigs.

SPEECH OF TECUMSEH,

In the name of the Indian Chiefs, and Warriors, to Major General Proctor, as the Representative of their Great Father the King.

FATHER!

Listen to your children! You have them now all before you. The war before this, our British father gave the hatchet to his red children, when our old chiefs were alive. They are now dead. In that war, our father was thrown on his back by the Americans, and our father took them by the hand without our knowledge; and we are afraid that our father will do so again at this time. Summer before last, when I came forward with my red brethren, and was ready to take up the hatchet in favor of our British father we were told not to be in a hurry—that he had not yet determined to fight the Americans.

Listen!—When war was declared, our father stood up and gave us the tomahawk, and told us that he was now ready to strike the Americans; that he wanted our assistance; and that he would certainly get us our lands back, which the Americans had taken from us.

Listen!—You told us, at that time, to bring forward our families to this place; and we did so, and you promised to take care of them, and that they should want for nothing, while the men would go and fight the enemy; that we need not trouble ourselves about the enemy's garrisons; that we knew nothing about them; and that our father would attend to that part of the business You also told your red children, that you would take good care of your garrison here which made our hearts glad.

Listen!—When we were last at the Rapids, it is true we gave you but little assistance. It is hard to fight people who live like ground-hogs.

Listen Father!—Our fleet has gone out—we know they have fought—we have heard the great guns, but know nothing of what has happened to our father with one arm. Our ships have gone one way, and we are very much astonished to see our father tying up every thing and preparing to run away the other, without letting his red children know what his intentions are. You always told us to remain here and take care of our lands—it made our hearts glad to hear that was your wish. Our great father, the king, is the head, and you represent him. You always told us, that you would never draw your foot off British ground; but now, father, we see you are drawing back, and we are sorry to see our father doing so without seeing the enemy. We must compare our father's conduct to a fat animal, that carries its tail upon its back, but when affrighted, it drops it between its legs, and runs off.

Listen Father!—The Americans have not yet defeated us by land; neitheir are we sure that they have done so by water: we, therefore, *wish to remain here, and fight our enemy, should they make their appearance.* If they defeat us, we will then retreat with our father.

At the battle of the Rapids, last war, the Americans certainly defeated us; and when we retreated to our Father's Fort at that place, the gates were shut against us. We were afraid that it would now be the case, but instead of that, we see our British Father predaring to march out of his garrison.

Father!—You have got the arms and ammunition which the Great Father sent for his Red Children. If you have any idea of going away, give them to us, and you may go and welcome for us. Our lives nre in the hands of the Great Spirit; we are determined to defend our lands, and if it is his will, we wish to leave our bones upon them.

Amherstburgh, Sept. 1813.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *November* 5, 1813.

We are told that an expedition is preparing at Detroit to proceed against Michilimackinac. It will be recollected that Michilimackinac was the first post taken by the British at the commencement of the war.

Mr. Andrew Ellicott of Lancaster, who has been concerned in determining almost all the contested boundaries of the individual states, and the boundary between the United States and the Spanish provinces bordering on them, has been appointed Professor of Mathematics in the Military Academy of the U. States at West Point.

NORTON, the Indian Chief, frequently spoken of during the present war, in Upper Canada, is a man of education, has travelled in Europe, and been received with distinguished attention for his talents and amenity. While in England in 1804, he translated the gospel of St. John into the Mohawk language, which was printed at the expence of the Bible Society. His Indian name is *Tevoninhokarawon.*

The following very excellent remarks, we copy from the Spirit of Seventy Six.

"Our great and venerable father gen. Washington, in his efforts to rais our nation to opulence and happiness, not only employed himself to discover the active means by which his parential and patriotic object might most certainly be effected, but also, constantly avoided all proceedings that were calculated at a future day to impede our progress to national independence and peace. He considered the U. States as yet in the gristle, wanting maturity and strength.—His whole care and influence was to preserve them from improper and embarrassing alliances with other nations. In his valedictory address, abounding with the soundest and most holesome admonitions, he particularly advised the cultivation of peace with all nations, and pointedly discountenanced entangling alliances with any. Since the death of our old and wise Patriarch, who guided us thro' the storm of battle, and who established for us a happy government, we have wandered from his counsels, we have broken his commands. The land mark he established for our guidance, we have broken down; the beacons he erected to steer us in security against rocks and shoals, we have disregarded, and we are now floating on the ocean of events, without his compass and without his reckoning.

It is true, in our negociations with other nations, we have not formally entered into a treaty of alliance with any. But this is not necessary to expose us to the evils against which Washington cautioned us. It is not necessary that an undue and improper alliance shall be spread on a diplomatic record to give it existence. This is only the semblance, the shadow of the reality. The alliance in which there is most danger is to be seen in our national acts and in our national sympathies. It is when our hearts are concerned in the events of foreign wars or foreign peace. This is the alliance which Washington hated—the alliance against which he cautioned his people. Have we profited by his examples—have we profited by his counsels—have we profited by his administration? Let our present situation answer. Is there a battle fought in Prussia, we are calculating its effects upon our enemy. Is there victory won in Spain, we are immediately quarrelling with each other whether it is achieved by Wellington or Soult. Indeed we are at last leagued in with European war and European politics. We have abandoned peace. We have entangling alliances. Had Washington directed our destiny—we had still been happy—we had still been prosperous—we had yet been free.

From the Missouri Gazette.

OWHYHEE.

A gentleman belonging to the Fur co. established at the mouth of Columbia river, who lately arrived here over land from the establishment, informs us, that frequent trips are made to Owhyhee for provisions.

The name of this place is rendered familiar to every one as the spot which terminated the useful career of that celebrated circumnavigator, Capt. J. Cook.

It is perhaps equally well known, that Capt. Vancouver gave the Islanders several hogs and cattle, male and female—they have increased in an extraordinary degree, not only to afford supplies for those hardy children of the Ocean who visit that region, but to offer a constant subsistence for the New York establishment on the N. W. coast.

Vancouver enjoined it on the natives that they should religiously abstain from killing any of the horned cattle for the space of 20 years; that period had nearly expired when our informant left the Island, which is not more than 2 years ago. The cattle had increased very much, and the natives were furnished with a number of other domestic animals, promising abundant supplies to their European and American visitors.

Tamahamah, King or Despot of Owhyhee, and all of the neighboring isles, is esteemed the "Peter the Great," of the South Sea. He has taken into his service about 50 Americans, and 8 or 10 English, Scotch and Irish adventurers; he has built a pretty strong fort mounted with about 20 pieces of cannon, in which he keeps his arms, ammunition and merchandize, 200 men mount guard regularly, armed with clean muskets and bayonets, in good order. His prime minister whom he calls Billy Pitt, is a fellow of great sagacity; with this man he superintends the Carpenters, Shipwrights and Blacksmiths attends the lading and unlading his sers. which trade as far as China. His Laws or Taboos, are strictly adhered to, and a breach is punished in a most summary manner; stripes are the general punishment for small offences; For the breach of a Taboo, death is immediately inflicted without much ceremony. A single instance, which wrs related to us, will portray the power of Tamahamah over his subjects. Almost every Englishman that arrives there, is anxious to purchase some relick of their unfortunate countryman, Cook; and the natives have sold upwards of 50 stones—each stone being the *identical stone* that which knocked the Captain down. This traffic was for some time carried on unknown to Tamahamah, but when informed of it, he Tabooed and erected a temple on the spot where Cook was killed: he next ordered that divine honors should be paid him, and that no person should enter within the sacred circle, unless he was purified, and on no other account whatever, was a stone to be removed from the premises. Not long after this injunntion, another English virtuoso tempted a poor to sell an *indentical stone.* The circumstance was soon communicated to Tamahamah, who had the culprit instantly dispatched.

Fishing is the constant employment of the men; war is no more heard of there, for all the neighbouring Islands, have been sometime conquered, and are governed by chiefs sent from Owayhee—— Some white men are appointed chiefs—but the greater number are of such character as not to be trusted The women as in all savage countries, perform all kinds of servile labour. They collect the Broad fruit, the Banana and Yams, cultivate the European seeds, and plant, spin, weake and make their cloth, fabricate their household and hitchen furniture—build their cabins, and in short, perform every kind of domestic labor. They are withal cheerful and appear happy, possessing elegant forms and carriage, they would appear only for their copper skins—born to please. A tall, corpulant woman, is esteemed a beauty with these people; Tamahamah's principle wife is about 7 feet high, and 3 1-2 yards in circumference round the breast. She was, as well as her husband, extremely hospitable to strangers; her majesty accompanied by her nymphs, would often dash amid the foaming billows, swim round the ship, and reach the shore in safety, after sporting with the angry waves for hours.

FROM THE GLEANER.

FROM THE DESK OF POOR ROBERT THE SCRIBE.

VISITING Franksburg the other day, I stopt as usual, at my old friend Captain Freeman's.——"Come Bob," said he, for althongh my looks are somewhat reverend, the old Captain, when he feels in spirits, always addresses me thus familiarly. "Come Bob," said he, "go with me—I have found out a great curiosity. I'm sure you'll be wonderfully pleased. "I never was more astonished in my life," continued he, "aye, and a little frightened too—though, by the bye, I was at the battle of Trenton, and fought in the thickest of it, and when HAMILTON—O! he was a brave fellow—Methinks I see him storming the enemy's batteries at Yorktown—the army all loved him"—"Dear Father," interrupted Mary, with great gentleness, "perhaps uncle Robert is tired, and has not had his dinner yet." "Right," said the Captain, "give him his dinner, child; and bring a bottle of the currant wine, and he shall see."—"And what is it, Captain," said I, "that is so wonderful?" "You shall see it—you shall see it"—cried he—"get your dinner and we'll be off." I soon finished my repast, and away we went. What I saw was truly extraordinary, and shall be told hereafter—but other objects employ my pen at present. On the way we were met by a tidy looking woman all in tears. "And what is the matter, Susan?" said the Captain. "Dear—Oh dear," sobbed she, "I'm in trouble. My good man you know, since he has been in the service, will take a drop—well I've worked—and worked—and paid his debts, till getting sick, every thing was sold, even the bed under me; and Pat was taken to prison—And only think, your honour, I worked out till I bought a cow and a spinning wheel, on which I have toiled and fed the darlings till to day—when the constable came and took them both. Now, your honour, I want to know, if I bought them with my own labour, ar'nt they my own?"

Captain Freeman could give the poor woman no hope. However industriously she had toiled, it must go for Pat's liquor. Thinks I, that's hard, can't the law mend it? It was late when we returned. I threw myself on the settle by the kitchen fire, for it was somewhat chilly, still musing on the fate of Susan O'Flannagan, and on the drunkenness of Pat, when I dreamed the following dream.

Methought I had turned into a fly, and was by some strange hap, corked in a bottle of strong beer, where I lay torpid till the year 1818. The bottle which had been mislaid, being found, was opened, out I popped, and assumed my proper form, just as Teetor came along with the stage, and handed *The Gleaner.*—Eager for the news, I took it and read as follows:

August 17th 1818.

"The regulations of the Legislature, that a cow, a spinning wheel, and a bed, shall be exempted from execution, has been found of great use to the poor,—— Many families that would otherwise be wretched, are now by the industry of the wife, rendered very comfortable."

Wilks-Barre, Nov. 7, 1818.

The Hospital erected in this county for drunken persons, is producing the most salutary effects. Every man found in a state of intoxication is taken there and confined. Those who have been long in a habit of drinking are allowed a little every day, but the quantity is gradul y diminished, and plenty of milk and beer substituted in its place, and it is very pleasant to see the change in the health of the patients—Many have been discharged perfectly cured, who bless the day that the institution was ever established.

Extract of a letter from Lancaster dated June 7 1818.

The farmers of this county have a greed one and all, not to permit a drop of liquor to be taken into the field, this season, but to take out a luncheon in the middle of the fore noon and afternoon, and to supply the workmen with plenty of strong beer and milk.

Harrisburgh, June 9 1818.

The roads being settled and the time for ploughing come, the legislature of course adjourned last week.——Many good things—many bad things, and many very comical things, were as usual said done and proposed.—But one law that has passed meets the general approbation of all thinking people.—It provides that every pepson geting intoxicated, and squandering his property, shall have an overseer appointed by the court, without whose consent he shall not be competent to buy or sell. The effect it is presumed will be that many valuable families will still be able to live decently who otherwise would be precipitated, by the intemperance of the father into wretchedness.

How much more I might have dreamt, I know not, but just at that moment the old capt. struck up his favourite song.

Bold Robin had ranged the forest all round,
Twas in one summers day—
And I awoke.

From my Uncle Toby's Oration.

"'Tis one thing, brother Shandy, for a soldier to venture his own life——to venture his own life—to leap first down into the trench, where he is sure to be cut to pieces;——'Tis one thing, from public spirit and a thirst of glory, to enter the breach first man—to stand in the foremost rank, and to march bravely on with drums and trumpets, and colours flying about his ears:——'Tis one thing I say, brother Shandy, to do this——*and 'tis another thing to reflect on the miseries of war; to view the desolations of whole countries, and consider the intolerable fatigues and hardships which the Soldier himself, the instrument who works them, is forced (for six pence a day, if he can get it) to undergo.*"

Mr. Cargill's Benefit.

THEATRE.

ON SATURDAY EVENING,
November 6,
Will be presented a Romantic Drama, (never performed here) written by W. Dimond, Esq. called the
FOUNDLING OF THE FOREST,
OR
THE ROMANCE OF THE RHINE.
In the last Act,
A View of the River Rhine by Moonlight.
Between the Play and the Farce,
SONG—THE HOBBIES—*Mr. Cargill.*
To which will be added, the popular
FARCE of
A Budget of Blunders
☞ NO CHANGE WILL TAKE PLACE ON ANY ACCOUNT.
To begin at half past 6 o'clock.
[*For particulars see Bills.*]

STRAY STEER.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, 4 miles above Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela river, a large brindled STEER, 4 or 5 years old, his ears appears to have been torn by the dogs.—The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
MOSES HERBERT.
October 30, 1813.
N. B. The said Steer has frequently been at my farm during the past summer, but never regularly kept there until a short time past.

Havanna Segars, &c.

41 quarter boxes real Havanna manfactured SEGARS.
4 Bags ALMONDS.
56 1-4 Yards elegant Brussell's CARPETTING and border.
1 Patent obelisk COAL STOVE, for a store or office.
For sale by
R. E. FLEESON.
Wanted within 2 *months,*
10,000 Weight of YELLOW BUTTER, in kegs.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 4.

BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit,* and on the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company,* printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper for sale at this Office.

LIST OF CAUSES

Set down for Trial in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, on the second Monday of Nov. 1813.

Wm. Todd's adm.	vs	Thomas Reese
St. Haney's lessee	vs	William Knox
Eli Williams, surviving partner	vs	John Mason
Edward Taylor	vs	Michael Martin
Samuel Davis	vs	Wm. Thompson
Thomas Wallace	vs	Arthur Brown
Peter Shineberger	vs	George Robinson
John Hney	vs	John Woods
Dunning M'Nair	vs	John & N. Benny
Baptist M'Farland	vs	James Gray
Nathaniel Bedford	vs	Hardy Rundle
Parker for use of Reese	vs	Robert Beatty and Chas. Campbell
Commonwealth pr M'Nair	vs	Margaret Fleming et al
Foster Sayer	vs	O. Ormsby's par.
Joseph M'Clurg	vs	John Wilkins, sen
Othniel Speers	vs	John Barrickman
Marg. M'Cormick	vs	Rob. & J. Stewart
Brintnal Robins	vs	James Ross (tan.)
Wm. Loughead	vs	Brintnal Robins
James Irwin	vs	Dunning M'Nair
Robert Stewart	vs	Myers Powel et al
W. Valentine use	vs	Arthur Brown
Nathaniel Bedford	vs	John M'Elheran
John Fritchman	vs	Thomas Boreland
W. M'Cabe pr ami	vs	John Fairlie et al
Same Plaintiff	vs	John Fairlie, jun.
W. Irvine's exrs	vs	R. Callender's ex.
Thomas Reese	vs	Dunning M'Nair
Brintnal Robins	vs	Alexander Hill
William Earl	vs	W. Irwin's exrs.
Wm. Bell et al	vs	H. Beltzhoover et
Hance Scott	vs	T. Scot & J Casky
John Huey	vs	Ep. Jones's exrs
Mary Nelow	vs	Ralph Davis
Jacob Haymaker	vs	Abel Bentley
Geo. Miltenberger	vs	Trinity Church
T. Baird (weaver)	vs	James M'Creery
Jacob Dunn	vs	James M'Anulty
Edward Hazleton	vs	Conk. Budd et al.
Solomon Buel for use	vs	Williams & Salkeld
Casper Reel	vs	John Meason
S. Jackson sur. par.	vs	H. Scott's exrs.
John Gonsalles	vs	John Bellwood
Abraham Williams	vs	James Gray
Ephraim Pentland	vs	Same Defendant
B. M. Stilman's hrs	vs	James Stoddart
Thomas Young	vs	James Gillam
Robert Hays, jun.	vs	Curry & Wallace
J. M'Killip for use	vs	H. M'Killip, sen.
Samuel Lyon & Co.	vs	Jas. Thornsburgh
John Dickson	vs	James Gray
David Hull	vs	Joseph Dickson
Audley Montooth	vs	James Findley
Same Plaintiff	vs	Same Defendant
Herr & Enochs	vs	James Robertson
James Horner	vs	John Fritchman
Isaac Hoalt	vs	Robert Wilson
Samuel Mercer	vs	David Denman

E. PENTLAND, *Proth'y.*
Prothonotary's Office, Oct. 26, 1813.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FORSALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
25,000lbs Orleans Sugar
ALSO,
8 *Tons Campeachy*
LOGWOOD,
all of the first quality.
SAMUEL SMITH.
Pittsburgh, September 2,

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ZACHARIAH A. TANNEHILL, late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to WILLIAM HAMILTON or GEORGE MILTENBERGER, who are duly authorised to receive the same; and all persons who have claims against said estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, to either of the above named persons, for settlement.
SARAH TANNEHILL, *Execu'x.*
Pittsburgh, October 17, 1813.

PAPER MAKERS WANTED.

THE Subscribers wish to engage TWO PAPER MAKERS, one who is competent to superintend a Paper Mill and well acquainted with the whole art and mystery of paper making; the other to work as Journeyman. To men well acquainted with the business, and who will produce to us testimonials of their qualifications in every respect, the most liberal wages will be allowed, and constant employment, in a mill erecting near the Falls of Ohio in Kentucky.
Cromwell & Robinson.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1813.

20 Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the recruiting rendezvous at Youngstown, on the 25th ult. JOHN ERWIN, an enlisted soldier in the 22d Regt. U. S. Infantry. Said Erwin is 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, light complexion, fair hair, light eyes, and by occupation a labourer, born in Baltimore, state of Maryland.—The above reward will be paid for apprehending said Deserter and securing him in any jail, or delivering him to any Officer in the service of the U. States.
JOHN SEMPLE, *Ensign*
22d Regt. U. S. Infantry.
October 4, 1813.

BLANKS,

OF EVERX DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

Corner of Wood and Third Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

(Sole Agents for the Western Country)

Have just received a fresh supply of

Paul's Patent Columbian Oil

THIS valuable Medicine having been established upwards of three years, and its virtues sufficiently exemplified by the number of respecta e certificates repeatedly laid before th public, it therefore now only become necessary for the information of those w may not have had an opportunity of per ing the certificates, to detail a few of the cases wherein the Oil has been so wonderfully efficacious. Printed handbills containing certificates, may be always had, gratis, from the Agents, who will keep a constant supply of the Oil.

The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious, and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure, viz——Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth-ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal bruises, Sprains and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the Summer Complaint in Children, and in weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone, Whooping Cough and Mumps.

It seems as though nature ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic and Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

To the Public.—In order to prevent deception, the public are cautioned not to purchase any Oil that may be offered as "Paul's Patent Columbian Oil," that does not bear the true characteristics as published by my principal and sole agent Doctor John Love, of Baltimore.

THOMAS PAUL, Patentee.

Baltimore, March 21, 1812.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby informed, that the subscribers have entered into *partnership*, and will hereafter conduct business under the firm, or denomination of the

PITTSBURGH STEAM ENGINE COMPANY.

They carry on the Manufacturing of *Steam Engines*, and all kinds of Machinery; together with wrought Iron Work, and Castings, &c. &c. Such as all kinds of wrought and cast Iron Work appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling and Slitting Mills; Forges; Tilt Furnaces; Sugar, Paper, and Saw Mills, &c. and all work of a similar kind; together with every other description of castings, that may be wanted.

They will also make patterns, and do boring and turning in Iron, &c.

From their preparations and practical knowledge in the various branches mentioned, they expect to be able to execute any peice of work however large or difficult.

They have also under their controul the making of Oliver Evans's patented *Steam Engines*, and the power of granting license to use them.

The superiority of these Engines over all others yet invented is great.—Their power to others is as 100 to 10, they are infinitely more simple and durable—require less fuel—occupy less room—are less expensive—they require so little water, and being made to supply themselves by their own operations with distilled water, that they may be set almost in any situation, where an ordinary Well may be had. A Well is sufficient for a 100 Horse power. These last peculiar properties will be found particularly beneficial in this Country where water is scarce and of a quality injurious to Steam Engines, notthus ordered. An ordinary capacity can be taught in two weeks to manage one of those Engines completely.

They do also hereby caution all manner of persons from infringing on the principles of the aforesaid patented Engine as they are determined to defend their rights therein—any person using elastic Steam above the power of the atmosphere will infringe, however dissimilar may be the form of the Engine.

GEO: EVANS,
MAHLON ROGERS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
LUTHER STEVENS.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1813.

Vinegar wanted.

A LIBERAL price in Cash will be given for a quantity of good VINEGAR. Apply to JAMES S. STEVENSON, at the White Lead Factory, near the Garrison.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1813.

JOHN TOWN,

COPPERSMITH,

LATELY OF WASHINGTON, PENNSYLVANIA.

Wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of

COPPER AND TIN WARES.

Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction.

Prices are as reasonable as any in the place.

Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business: Lads from the country would be preferred.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812.

WAGGONS WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to employ from 30 to 50 waggons, for 3 or 4 trips to the Iron Works, near Belfont, Centre co. and would be anxious to engage 20 or 30 out of the above number to haul by the year. A very considerable advance will be made on the former rate of carriage. This, added to the very low price of feed this season, holds out greater inducements to embark in this business, than at any former period.

Application to me here; on which I will give my orders, and will engage to pay for any delay which may arise to the waggoners at the different forges.

C. COWAN.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 9. tf

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES

GEORGE COCHRAN,

HAVING commenced the manufacture of Woolen Cloth, &c. has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public, that he has now for Sale at his Store in Market Street, the following articles of his own manufacture, which he is determined to sell at the Philadelphia prices, and solicits most respectfully a portion of the public patronage.

Broad Cloths, } *different qualities and*
Narrow do. } *price.*
Kersey Moleskins,
Coatings,
Woollen Cords,
Swansdowns,
Blankets, &c. *Also,*
Kerseymeres of different qualities,
Stockinett,
Men and Women's Hose and half Hose
Serges, Bombazets, &c. of the manufacture of Cochran and Dowling.

G. C. offers his services to Domestic manufacturers, and proposes to sell on commission (which will not exceed five per cent.) any articles of that description which may be entrusted to his care.

Pittsburgh, 13th September, 1813.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE,

A small assortment of British and other Goods by the piece, which will be sold low for Cash, or negociable notes. tf

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable

POTASH,

delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Cromwell & Robinson, Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent, for the Bridgeport Glass Company.*

August 6th, 1812.

GLASS BLOWING.

WANTED immediately, two or three sober steady LADS, from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the above business. Apply at our Manufactory on the south side of the Monongahela, opposite Wood Street.

TREVOR & ENCELL.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1813.

☞ Cash given for POT and PEARL ASHES.

The Putsburgh Point Brewery

IS in operation. Customers for home consumption or exportation, supplied on the usual terms.

The highest price in Cash paid for merchantable

BARLEY,

as usual. For J. O'HARA.

GEO. SHIRAS.

September 23, 1813.

100 Cents Cash,

Will be given a short time for OLD WHEAT, and 90 Cents for dry NEW WHEAT.

IT has been our constant endeavour to convince the farmer that it is his interest to sell a portion of his Wheat in the fall. The reason is plain—other mills cannot grind to overstock the market, which is always the case in the spring and early part of summer; therefore, it is in the fall that we can give Cash and the highest price. By selling a portion of his Wheat early in the fall, another advantage results to the farmer, that Wheat is taken out of the country by persons who would not wait on late supplies; it lessens the quantity for sale, and enhances the spring price.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh, 31st August, 1813.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.

J. DAVIS & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they have opened an *Auction* and *Commission Store* in the *Diamond*. From their long experience in business, and the attention which will be paid, they hope to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their commands.

All accounts will be adjusted on the days of Sale, which will be on *Wednesday* and *Saturday* in every week, or oftner, if necessary.

Advances will be made on property left for sale.

They will also receive and store all kinds of Goods, and dispose of them on commission at private sale. Their terms of sale and agency, (which are moderate) will be made known on application as above.

Pittsburgh, October 12, 1813.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

PRINTERS & BOOKSELLERS,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A correct Map of the

UNITED STATES,

WITH THE

WEST INDIES,

From the best authorities—By *Samuel Lewis.* Published in 1813, price $3.

ALSO,

Arrowsmith's Map of the

WORLD.

Price, $1 ¼.

Pittsburgh, August 17.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.

The subscribers wish to purchase a quantity of

BARLEY,

For which the highest price in CASH will be given at their Brewery in Liberty Street, above Market Street, at William Hamilton's Saddlers Shope, in Market Street, or at James Brown's Bakers Shop in Market Street, nearly opposite the Sign of the Black Bear.

HAMILTON & BROWN.

Pittsburgh, July 26, 1813.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand and are just now opening, at their Store in Market Street, next door to James Brown's Baker Shop, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES,

which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1813. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of ISAAC GREGG, late of Beaver county, deceased, will present them for settlement. Those indebted to said estate are requested to settle immediately and avoid costs. The bonds, notes, accounts, &c. of said estate, are in the hands of *Walter Forward*, Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh, with whom those interested may call.

OLIVER ORMSBY, *Adm'r.*
SIDNEY GREGG, *Adm'x.*

Pittsburgh, October 12, 1813.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of FOSTER & MURRAY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having accounts to settle with said firm will please call on M. M. Murray at the Factory on Grant's Hill.

W. B. FOSTER,
MAG. M. MURRAY.

Pittsburgh, 22d September, 1813.

THE business will in future be conducted by the subscribers under the firm of *Magnus M. Murray & Co.* who have for Sale the following articles of their own manufacture, viz:—

1000 Axes,
300 Drawing Knives,
300 Mattocks,
400 Hoes,
50 dozen Scythes,
200 dozen Sickles,

Bed and Wood Screws, Shovels, Spades, Chissels, Vices, Hinges, Log Chains and Drawing Chains. They will make Screws of all dimensions, and execute every order in their line, at the shortest notice.

MAG. M. MURRAY,
JAMES WALTON.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ADAM CRAIG, late of St. Clair township, Allegheny county, deceased, are required to make payment on or before the 15th of November next; and all persons who may have demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, for settlement, by that time, as it is desirable that a complete settlement of the estate should take place.

MARGARET CRAIG, *Exec'x.*

October 20, 1813.

A cure for Coughs, Colds, &c.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs.

THE celebrity acquired by this medicine through the U. States for speedily removing coughs, colds, hoarseness, &c. exceeds all former examples. The following recommendation, selected from a very numerous list, will fully confirm what has been said of its unparalleled success.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention. LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

Will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers, who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed asthmatic complaints, where a cure can scarcely be expected, this medicine a ords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their occurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the whooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

Sold in Pittsburgh, ONLY, *by*
BOSLER & Co.
Who have constantly for Sale,

HAMILTON'S
Worm destroying Lozenges.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of

Nervous disorders,	Violent cramps in
Consumptions,	the stomach and
Lowness of spirits,	back,
Loss of appetite,	Indigestion,
Impurity of the	Melancholy,
blood,	Gout in the stomach,
Hysteric affections,	Pains in the limbs,
Inward weaknesses,	Relaxations, &c &c,

BY ONCE USING,
LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last ten years can testify.—The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the Itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER,
For the Teeth and Gums.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER,
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.
Celebrated for their mildness of their operations, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels.

HAMILTONS
ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,
For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsey, Swelling, Numness, &c.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS,
The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,
For the cure of every kind of head ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE.

Hahn's true and genuine
GERMAN CORN PLASTER,
An infallable remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving any pain.

*** *Note—Apply only to BOSLER & Co. Pittsburgh. Sold whole-sale by* H. LEE, *No.* 56, *Maiden Lane New-York.*

APPRENTICES INDENTURES, *FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.*

WILLIAM HILL,

Market, between Third and Fourth Streets, PITTSBURGH.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A handsome assortment of

Fresh and Seasonable GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

SUPERFINE, second and coarse cloths,
Cassimers, velvets and cords
Moleskins, coating and flannel
Rose and point blankets
Superfine and common prints
Bombazettes and ginghams
Florence mantua and levantine silks
Book, leno, cambric and shirting muslins
Black cambric and India do
British and India checks
Irish linnen and linnen cambric
Fancy and common waistcoating
Women's silk, cotton and worsted hose
Men's silk and cotton do.
Ladies long and short silk, kid, beaver, and york tan'd gloves
Men's silk, york tan'd and beaver do.
6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 cotton and damak silks shawls
Levantine shawls and fancy fringed handkerchiefs
Bandano, black silk, real and common madrass handkerchiefs
Cotton stripes and plaids
Gauzes, crapes and sarsenets
Silk and Cotton umbrellas
Ribbons, sewing silks, silk cords, suspenders, and a great variety of fancy artiles. ALSO,
Ladies morocco, kid, leather, and cork soaled shoes
Misses and childrens morocco & leather shoes
Mens and boys coarse and fine shoes and pumps
Cotton and wool cards
Spanish segars by the box
Best Swedish and Crowly steel
Spades and shovels
1st and 2d quality coffee in barrels
do. do. do. do. in barrels with loaf sugar
Chocolate No. 1 and 2, by the box

A general assortment of

HARDWARE & GROCERIES.

All of which will be sold on very moderate terms, wholesale and retail, for Cash, Produce, and Negotiable Paper.

6th October, 1813.

FARM AT AUCTION.

TO be sold at Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of at private sale) at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday November 11, at 12 o'clock, two certain Tracts or Pieces of Land, situated in Pitt township Allegheny county, adjoining each other, bounded by lands of Joseph Arden, John Turner, Jacob Castleman, and Samuel Semple, containing together 374 acres and 55 perches, be the same more or less. One of said Tracts called "Highland," the other "Mount Airy." For further particulars and terms, apply to the subscriber at the mouth of Plumb creek.

BRINTNAL BOBINS.

October 20, 1813.

SPEAKMAN & SAY of PHILADELPHIA, *DRUGGISTS*, have established a DRUG and CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE in Pittsburgh, and taken SAMUEL PETTIGREW into partnership in that concern. The business there will be conducted under the firm of

Speakman, Say & Co.

in Market Street, the third door from Front Street,

Where, by receiving in bulk, as well as manufacturing such articles as the place will admit of, they confidently hope to be able to sell at the lowest Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage expences only.

They now offer for Sale a large and general assortment of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, &c. for Cash, Produce, or at the usual credit.

May 31, 1813.

Rich Hill Farm,

FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 150 acres, situate on each side of the Franklin Road, 3 miles and an half from Pittsburgh.—The land is of the first quality, well timbered, and has excellent stone coal—about 40 acres cleared and under good fence, comfortable tenements for three families, with out-houses, &c. The purchaser may have immediate possession of a part of the farm, and receive one-third of the crop in the ground, and possession of the whole on the first of April next. For further particulars and terms apply to Mr. WILLIAM WOODS, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, in Zelinople, Butler county.

An indisputable title will be given.

THOMAS REED.

April 12, 1813.

GILBERT M'KOWN,

At his Store, corner of Wood and Front Streets,

Has just received and is now opening a handsome assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

which he is determined to sell low for Cash, wholesale and retail.

Pittsburgh, October 14, 1813.